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THE DAILY UN[illegible]

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., MAY [illegible]

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WHAT OUR NORTHERN FRIENDS SAY OF RALEIGH.

Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, the correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, Ohio, thus writes to that paper of Raleigh, and its objects of interest:—

THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Among the picturesque districts of North Carolina, may be reckoned Johnson and Wake counties. Seldom does the traveller pass through more diversified and beautiful scenery. Here are handsome summer residences, splendidly decorated, neat and tasteful Churches, and school houses. A trip down here at this delightful season is refreshing. It is inspiring to look on the cultivated gardens of flowers and hills of everlasting green. The attractions of the City of Raleigh are extensively and favorably known. Situated in the center of a rich and fertile country, now wearing the rich livery of summer—a cheering prospect meets the eye in all directions.

Raleigh is not an old place. The first house in it was built sixty years ago by one Lane, the proprietor of the notorious Kansas Lane. The City is regularly and tastefully out in the form of a basin, encircled by a belt of hills. The streets are wide and commodious, shaded by rows of elms and oaks. The superb residences in and around the City, with their ample yards and gardens, adorned with flowers and shrubbery, give the place a most attractive appearance. Perhaps there is no town of the same population in the South, that affords so many evidences of wealth, intelligence, enterprise, elegance, and social refinement. The population are chiefly natives, a slight sprinkling of Northerners and very few foreigners. The wealth of Raliegh is of the genuine, slowly formed description that does not take to itself wings and fly away, just when it is wanted most. The citizens are a much hardier, sturdier, and nobler race of people than their neighbors of South Carolina. They may be less polished and showy, but they are more dignified, industrious and patriotic.

Beautiful Raleigh. It was laid out in the good old English Southern manner. Spacious Fayetteville street is lined with stores, so solid and elegant, that they would not look out of place in New York, where the stores are palaces. There is only one principal street. Ralegh is a railroad center from which there are severl highly important radiations.

The Suburbs of the city abound in good and beautiful mansions, gardens and ornamental trees, where the wealthy enjoy a delightful retreat from the exciting scenes of political and mercantile warfare. The citizens are intelligent and hospitable. The ladies are noted for their great peronal beauty. Their bearing to our soldiers is polite, courteous and christian. The derisive and contemptuous scorn which looked out of the eyes of the Secesh ladies of Nashville does not exist here. The residences of the wealthy are palatial.—Among these mansions worthy of special mention are the splendid palaces of Grimes, Mordecai, Boylan, Tucker, and Skinner, a Baptist parson, now travelling in Europe. These dwellings resemble the palaces of the old English aristocracy.

The religious denominations have neat and spacious churchs. Baptist have the grandest edifice in the State. It is truly a gem of chaste architecture. It is a metropolitan church. The pastor himself gave fifteen thousand dollars towards its erection. The Episcopal church, as usual, is a very fine and ellegant building. The rector Mr. Mason, is a man of cultivated mind and Union sentiments. This is the most fashionable church in the city. The Methodist have three religious places of worship. The minister who now represents John Wesly, is the Rev. Mr. Pell a courteous and venerable minestr of the Gospel. He is the editor of a Methodist paper published here. I have been reliably informed that Mr. Pell has always been a conservative, that is a Union man. The clergy South, generally, at present are becoming more reconciled to the Government of our fathers.

There are many interesting public buildings in Raleigh. Among them are the capitol, the Asylums and the schools.—The Lunatic Asylum, is a magnificent structure, and reflects great credit upon the citizens of the State. The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum is large, tasteful and commodious. By the courtesy, of Mr. Palmer, I visited this institution, and was highly gratified at the proficency of the pupils. What a splendid commentary such abodes of charity are on the sublime principles of the cross! Dr. Fisher, of the Lunatic Asylum, is very accommodating in showing visitors the rooms and grounds. The capitol is a substantial structure. From its dome, we had a glorious view of the city and the smiling face of the country. Here, also, is a bronze statue of Washington. The public buildings are conspicuous testimonials of the wealth and liberality of the people, and worthy monuments of the architects. One more spot of sacred interest is the cemetary—a lovely citiy of the dead.—Many of the lots are handsomely improved with monuments, and the most choice shrubbery, making it emphatically a garden of graves. Here sleep the father of Andrew Johnson.

The Union element in Raleigh is very strong. The most conspicuous Unionist is the fearless Holden, the well known editor of the *Standard*.

* * * * He and his associate, Mr. Pennington, of the *Progress* have done the Union some immense service. During the four years of fearful civil war, they have spoken brave words for an undivided nationality. When the history of this war is written, it will be found that the Washington Administration had no firmer or more outspoken friends. Pennington is a burly and defiant looking fellow, bold and independent, the tried and trusted champion of the North Carolina Unionists.

WRITTEN FOR THE RALEIGH PROGRESS.

LINCOLN.

Oh, God, of Heaven! it is over at last,
And a Nation is bow'd in tears to-day,
Millions of noble hearts are bow'd with pain
Which but yesterday beat wild with joy
As the mellow light of mild, fair-bow'd Peace
Beam'd [illegible] gentle radiance [illegible]
Half a million stalwart men with slow step
And trailing arms make more deeply solemn
The funeral pageant as it moves along;
The halls of Columbia are drap'd in black,
The sad symbol of death; the mournful peal
Of the deep-toned bells heard upon the air,
Are echo'd back like moans of dark anguish
From a lost world; a once happy household
Sends forth wails of weary grief, and amid'st
The wreck of an ill-wrought ruin lies the
Dead hopes of broken hearts forevermore!

Ah, yes, alas! it is indeed too true
That he sleeps silently—away from life;
That no more his wisdom shall direct our
Falt'ring steps—that no more his kindly voice
Shall grow sweetly plesant with cheering
words
To the tired, sick soldier—that no more we
Shall proudly see his careful hand in the
Triumphs of our grand armies—that no more
We shall hear him in our Council Chambers—
That no more his firm, unfalt'ring Will shall
Impel America's sons to val'rous deeds.
He sleeps well—free from pain—the great
heart still,
And grief bow'd Columbia weeps!

Fatal sped
The deadly ball guided by the steady,
Unering hand of the hireling murderer—
The willing tool of accursed, bad men.
Right well the foul assassins work was done:
The dark deed will startle the watching world
From its deep lethargy; but the bold mark
Of Heaven-punished Cain will be 'pon his brow,
And a just retribution will follow
All who've counsel'd and given plan to this
Wretched Conspiracy
"Thy Will be done!"
With white trembling lips we breath the holy
Oft-repeated prayer and with rebellious
thoughts which unbidden start. Thou hast
chasten'd
Deeply a forgetful people's heart in
This hour of gloom and death; and taught us
how
Fleeting and uncertain are our hopes, and
How sure will come the end. Yet such sad
scenes,
Such National ills cannot come, and we,
Viewing them, marvel not, nor murmer at
The dark Fate which so coldly kills our joy.
But, again we pray, with folded hands and
Pale quiv'ring lips—"Oh, God, THY WILL BE
DONE!"
LINCOLN! name we love—America's Savior!
Thy work was almost finished, for thro' the
Rift of parting clouds the sunlight of Peace
Is dimly seen, and soon its long concealed
Rays will illumine a fair, happy Land.
But thou art gone all too soon to behold
The granduer of thy name—the rich glory
Thy noble works will reflect upon thee.
Liberator! thy pure patriotism,
Thy devotion to truth and principle
Are well remembered, and History shall
Emblazon its fairest page with thy name—
A name illustrious, and wreathed in a bright
Garland of Honor which thro' Time shall bloom.

WM. WALLACE DURAND.
Lt. 133d O. V. I.

Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1865.

JEFF DAVIS' VALEDICTORY PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 1.

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America, no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himsel, the Vice-President, and the members of the two Congressional [illegible] therefore, by virtue of the power [illegible] two heels, proclaim my intention [illegible] stunter, in company with all the [illegible] Confederate States Government, [illegible] up such agreeable quarters as [illegible] *Granted unto me.*

To such persons as are in arms [illegible] Confederate States of America, [illegible] tender absolute amnesty, on condition [illegible] forthwith desist from annoying [illegible] population.

Under the circumstances slavery [illegible] be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy [illegible] forward be found [illegible] turesque banks of the celebrated [illegible]

To the foreign subscribers to the [illegible] ate loan I return sincere thanks [illegible] will please see that they get their [illegible].

All persons having claims against this Government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholders confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has General Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last years salary. The Confederate Treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valise. General Lee thinks that we have a good opening before us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

If the United States presists in refusing to recognize the Confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings.

Fellow-citizens, farewell. J. DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America
Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

A REBEL GIRL ON UNION.

The following letter was captured among the effects of Hood's army, so the story goes. There is a good deal of music in it:

NASHVILLE, January 29, 1865.

DEAR BROTHER TOM.—I wrote to you some six months ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a line has reached me since your letter last June. I now repeat to you that matters and things are getting worse every day. You will be astonished to hear that your friends of the female denomination are dropping off every day. Yes, dropping off, too, as willing victims into the arms of the ruthless invader. Just think of it! Mollie, the unconquerable, who used to parade that large Beauregard breastpin, and who used to sing "Maryland, my Maryland," with so much pathos, [illegible] a Federal with but one bar on his shoulder. Sallie, who used to sleep with the "Bonny Blue Flag" under her pillow, who looked daggers and pistols at the invaders, who would not speak to her schoolmates, N—— and C——, because they received and treated Federal officers with due politeness, she, too, is gone—yes, married to a Federal officer with two bars! Sue, the historical one, who carried the glittering stiletto in her belt, who was going to imitate Charlotte Corday, and assassinate somebody for her country's sake, she, too, has gone the way of all flesh, and married an officer with that detestable eagle on his shoulder. And now, pull out your handkerchief, and prepare for the worst, my poor brother Tom. Your old sweetheart Anna, the one to whom you dedicated your sweetest verses, and whose melodious voice so often mingled with yours in days of yore, who defied both Generals and the whole 15th Army Corps, who was sent first South, then North, but upon whose rebellious temperament no climaterial change could have the least influence, she, too, has hauled down the stars and bars, and is about to surrender at discretion. I should not have believed this, but to convince myself I passed her house the other night with a gentleman who protects us during your absence, on purpose to find out the state of her political sentiments from her musical programme.

Take it like a man, Tom! for I tell you that I heard very distinctly the words of "Rally Round the Flag," and "The Union Forever," sung in her best style, with a glorious tenor voice mingling with it.

Poor brother Tom! You know I considered her always the Gibralter of the South, and now, when she surrenders, I must think that the Confederacy has gone up. You had better come home immediately and look to your interests in that quarter, as, perhaps, it may not be too late yet to produce a favorable change in your suit. Tell the boys down in Dixie if they do not return soon they will not find a single girl or widow below conscript age in these parts, as the watchword now seems to be "*Sauve qui peut*," which means, "Marry who you can." My principles are unchanged, and I am as true to the South as ever. We have a captain boarding with us *merely* by way of protection, who appears to be *rather* a clever fellow for a Federal. He takes a sly glance at me at the table sometimes, but, of course, I do not return it. You know me too well for that. Let me hear from you soon, and believe me, ever,

Your loving sister, MARIE.

P. S. I. Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional ride for my health with the Captain? He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that.

P. S. II. That impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hand as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom, as I don't like to live this way much longer.

P. S. III. If ever I should marry a Yankee (but you know my principles too well for that), I would do it merely as the humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor, oppressed country. Little peace should he find, by day or by night; thorns should be planted in his couch; his dreams should be of Holofernes, and my dry goods bill as long as the Internal Revenue law.

P. S. IV. Come home, brother, Tom, and take the amnesty oath for two months, or thereabouts. I want to tell you a secret!—

[illegible] the vicinity of Salisbury, N. C. having Arms, Accoutrements, and Munitions of War in their possession belonging to the Confederate Government, are hereby ordered to turn the same over to the Provost Marshal at this Post without delay.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.
M. E. GRISWOLD,
Lt. & Post Ad'gt.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST,
SALISBURY, N. C., May 9, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 2.

FOR the purpose of maintaining good order in the town and preventing disease, it is ordered:

I. All places of business will be closed at 7 o'clock, p. m. Citizens and paroled rebel soldiers are prohibited from congregating on the streets; such persons will not be disturbed so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner.

II. The streets and alleys will be thoroughly policed immediately, and all citizens are also required to have their private grounds thoroughly policed.

All offal of any description will be immediately removed to some place designated by the Provost Marshal, and will hereafter not be allowed to accumulate. This paragraph will be strictly observed by all citizens, as the health of both citizens and soldiers depends upon its rigid enforcement.

III. All citizens having arms, accoutrements ammunition or stores of any kind belonging to the Rebel Government are required to report the same immediately to the Provost Marshal. Non-compliance with this order will subject the offender to punishment.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD.
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.
D. M. LEWIS,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

General Orders,
No.—

The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected, that the troops of this army and the people of N. Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavers to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of mertial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina are at peace.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST,
SALISBURY, May 9, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 1.

I. In obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, Commanding 2nd Div. 23d A. C., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Salisbury.

II. All well disposed citizens are called upon to assist in maintaining good order throughout the limits of the city. Any irregularities whether committed by citizens or soldiers of either party will be promptly corrected.

By command of
CHAS. H BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col Commanding Post.
M. E. GRISWOLD, Lt. & Post Ad'jt.

FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH bred Stallion, a beautiful BAY, and a delightful riding horse.
JOHN A. HOLT.

[illegible] prescribed by the [illegible] and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit: Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, [illegible] uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Napoleon's Alleged Plan for an Anti American Alliance with England.

LONDON HERALD, APRIL 19.

I must also note, as a sign of the times, a rumor that the French goverment has made overtures to our Cabinet for a joint action in the event of the attitude of the Yankees respecting Canada or Mexico rendering an "energetic course" advisable. A second iron clad squadron is to be formed in the channel within the next two months, so that any "diplomatic remonstrances," the two countries [illegible] could be supported by such a force as would insure theire being attended to.

(From the Liverpool Times, April 22)

We have no faith in the statement of a trety between Englan and France, to come into play in the event of Americans attacking either Mexico or Canada.

It is positively ascertained, and the evidence is in possession of the government, that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Vice President and the of the several departments of the government, and Lieutenant General Grant, was well understood in Richmond among the leading traitors there, and that the infernal work was planned in all its details in Canada. Men who have heretofore been prominently connected with the Government of the United States are known to have been active in the murderous work. It is also in evidence how much money was paid to the assassins, and who paid it.

A Mobile despatch states that a rebel officer had arrived at General Canby's headquarters, authorized by Gen. Dick Taylor to arrange terms for the surrender of his force. A Memphis despatch says that Taylor had entered into an agreement for an armistice with General Dana, on the same terms as those agreed to by Sherman and Johnston.

We see it announced that military ponts, with detachments of infantry and cavalry, are being established in Prince George, Charles and St. Marys counties, Maryland, for the purpose of breaking up alleged trasonable practices of some of the inhabitants and protecting loyal men.

A Tough Story.—They tell a story about a man out West who had a hair lip, upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the place admirably. This was well enough until, in compliance with the pervading fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 15, 1865.

W. W. DURAND,
J. J. STEWART, } EDITORS.

SALUTATORY.

It is with great diffidence that we assume the responsible position of editors of a public journal, at this particular juncture in the history of our Country. We would that wiser and more experienced heads had undertaken what it shall be our honest endeavor to effect. Our desire to see peace, harmony, and kind feelings restored between all classes and factions of men, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, is the paramount object we have in view in giving our consent to become public journalists: and while we pledge ourselves in the most unequivocal manner to exercise what ability we may be possessed of in the advancement of the interest of the people of North Carolina, we hope that the people will lend us a helping hand and unite with us in our purpose to sustain the cause of the Union and yield obedience to the laws of the United States. These duties are obligatory upon us as citizens, and as reclaimed subjects of the Federal Government.

The war is over; the Union is restored; the proud banner of victory and union floats to the breeze, and we conjure all our fellow-countrymen to gather under its folds and unite all their energies to restore harmony and submission to the laws of the Union of our fathers, which God, in his wisdom, has refused to see disrupted by fratricidal strife.

We are no longer divided and torn by the sanguinary encounters of belligerent armies and the hear-trending scenes of bloody, civil war; but the happy day of peace is dawning upon our re-united country, and soon that wonted peace will bring us such prosperity as shall make us rejoice that we are American citizens.

We shall support the Constitution and Laws of the United States with an unfaltering zeal, and we call upon our friends and fellow-citizens to give us their undivided support.

However much many of the people of North Carolina may have desired the success of the rebellion, it has most shamefully and disgracefully failed; and it is now their solemn duty to reconcile themselves to the fact, that the Southern Confederacy is no more, and that it is their duty and privilege to give in their allegiance to, and sustain the Constitution and laws of, the Federal union, and labor in every way to bring about reconciliation between all classes of the people of our common country. Any other course is not only madness and folly, but extremely suicidal and criminal, and will merit and receive the profound reprobation of all good, law-abiding citizens.

Ere long the State Government will be re-organized, and the State restored to its proper status in the union of an undivided and indivisible nationality. In the meantime let the people pursue their peaceful pursuits of industry, yield obedience to the powers that be, and cultivate the arts of peace.

J. J. STEWART.
W. W. DURAND.

* * *

It will be seen by reference to an order from the President of the United States, printed in another column that restrictions upon trade have been removed in all parts of the insurrectionary districts now held and occupied by the Federal troops. The restriction provides that all arms and munitions of war shall not be sold, which provision still remains in force, otherwise all restrictions are revoked. This is most agreeable news to us, and the announcement will be hailed among our people with feelings of joy. We have been so long debarred from all trading privileges—in fact there was nothing in this country to be bought or sold—that we hail this act as an omen of agreeable import, and plainly indicates to all that soon again the channels of commerce, so long closed, will be opened, and abundance will flow in our midst. We have been deprived of every comfort nesessary to a happy existence in this country; we have been almost without subsistence stores—wearing apparel and other things that go to make up a comfortable living; but now there is every prospect of speedy and happy change. Our stores will soon be filled with goods, and every one can purchase what they want and need without consuming a large fortune in the transaction. Verily, we are progressing finely toward peace, comfort and plenty.

* * *

The accounts of the epidemic which has prevailed to some extent at Wilmington are much exaggerated. There is no fear that it will reach this point.

* * *

The sixth Army corps, under command of Major General Wright have arrived at Danville, Va., and will remain there for two or three months. This effectually explodes the rumor that a portion of the 23d A. C. will occupy that point.

RECONSTRUCTION.

As the people of all the insurrectionary districts of the South are unacquainted with the policy of the Government toward them, and this being particularly the case as regards this section, we deem it not only wise, but imperatively necessary, to write an occasional article on this subject. At the present time when we, here in North Carolina, are so anxious to obey the laws of the United States, and to live under the excellent provisions of the Constitution of the Old Government, information throwing light upon the minds of those who do not understand will be most opportunely and thankfully received. It is a fact which we cannot disquise, if we would, that the better the subject in hand is understood, the better will be our condition ultimately, in every respect. A thorough appreciation of the subject is absolutely necessary, hence the sooner we understand that there must be a reconstruction of the Government upon the old, long-maintained principles of universal freedom to all mankind, the sooner will our situation become a happier and more prosperous one. It is useless now longer to talk about the institution of slavery, except to deprecate the painful fact that it ever existed at all upon the American Continent. For more than two years it has been most apparent to every sensible man in the land that with the end of the war terminated African slavery in this country. Hence it follows, now that the war is over, and as a natural and inevitable result of the civil strife, slavery is no more, and a reconstruction of the States must take place—that all reference to the "domestic institution" in the Constitution of the Old Government will be blotted out forever, except, perhaps, to say that it shal never again exist upon any Territory properly belonging to the Federal Government Themention of these facts may not perhaps belong to the subject in hand, but they ar so intimately connected with it that the reference we have made to them will not be deemed out of place. The Proclamation of President Lincoln, promulgated in 1863, was issued under a "military necessary" as it was claimed, and when a reconstruction takes place, it will be required of the States to change their Constitutions, and to fully comply with the conditions set forth in that proclamation. They are very plain and easily understood. The Proclamation of the President of the United States was issued in time of civil war, when the laws governing the Southern States in rebellion could not be enforced. The people of those same States repudiated all right to be ruled by those same laws, thus alienating themselves from the Old Government, and legally forfeiting every privilege to which they were before entitled. The rules and customs regulating and governing every civilized nation on earth establishes this fact too well to admit of a moment's controversy. When a rebellion succeeds it becomes in the eyes of the world a Revolution, and attains the dignity of nation; but when it fails it is at once denounced as a conspiracy and rebellion, and every man engaged in it can only denominated a trator who has attempted the overthrow of his own Government. Unpleasant and plain as this undisguised truth may sound to our people, we cannot help it; every man must see that it is true, hence it is folly to argue the point at all. The facts are stubborn, and cannot, no matter how much we may desire to evade them, do longer. The rebellion is ended, and most ignominiously too. The very men whom the people of these deluded States have held up in the hollow of their hands as examples of purity and honesty, are to-day refugees from an avenging Government; and, worse than that, *thieves!* Davis has fled the country, and with him carried thirty-two millions of gold and silver, which no more belongs to him than it does to the Pope of Rome. He was esteemed a paragon of virtue, the essence of patriotism by many of our people not many months ago; but, oh! how have the mighty fallen! He has often told the world that he would die in the "last ditch" to gain the independence of this miserable Confederacy, if it was necessary; and, yet, he has fled—crossed that same "ditch" long ago. If he has ever raised his own arm in defence of his petted principles, we are not aware of it, nor is the world.

Thus it will plainly be seen that Davis is a double traitor—first to the Government of the United States, and, secondly, to the South itself, whose rights he so vauntingly swore to protect and defend so long as he had a breath of life in his body. We are not surprised that his own soldiers, who were not long since the most earnest in his support, now denounce and execrate him. They see as plainly as the balance of the world that he has proven recreant to every trust imposed in him. Like Benedict Arnold, he roams about from place to place, and has nought in his soul but the deepest remorse for the villainous part he has enacted in this war—the harrowings and twinges of a guilty conscience that makes more than a coward.

It seems to be the settled policy of the Government to punish treason, which course is defined by the Constitution of the United States and the penalty affixed; but while they will, probably, do this, there is no evidence that more than a few of the ringleaders will meet the reward which their guilt merits. But as this is a point on which we are not fully advised, we cannot here tell who the Government intends to punish; still, we rejoice that the masses will be pardoned, and invited to return to their old allegiance, and can give their authorized assurance that they will in no case be molested so long as they do what is right in the premises—be truly good citizens and obey the laws of the United States.

True, we have not said much about reconstruction, but we maintain that what we have said legitimately belongs to that subject, and we have not materially digressed. As the Government will probably dispose of the leaders of this gigantic Rebellion before a reconstruction takes place, we think we can very properly do the same thing on paper. In another article we shall most probably confine ourselves more closely to the subject matter in hand.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AGAIN.

It will be seen from Major General Schofield's order published elsewhere in this paper, that the negroes are now no longer slaves in this country, and that all persons heretofore recognized as slaves are free forever. This is properly in accordance with the Proclamation of President Lincoln, promulgated in 1863. Thus it will be seen that every foot of territory in the United States is free, and that the slaves can go where they please. General Schofield's advice to the master and servant is most opportune and wholesome, and should be well observed by all parties concerned. It is much better for the negro to remain with his former master, and receive a fair compensation for his services than to quit the country, and never think of finding a worse home, and more disagreeable condition, elsewhere. The order is very explicit on this subject, and we call special attention to it.

* * *

General Joseph A. Cooper, commanding the United States forces in and around the city has arrived, together with his staff, including the galant Major Cilley, his accomplished Adjutant-General. His Brigadier commanders, Colonels Moore, Mehringer and Strickland are competent officers, and during the reign of these able and efficient military gentlemen, we shall expect a season of pleasantness. Let the people of our town, and the surrounding country lend a willing support to these officials, and we shall soon behold bountiful peace and plenty. To one and all, we say, come up to the work, be good citizens, forget the blighted past, and with the assistance of such leaders as are named above the most perfect order will soon be brought out of chaos.

OUR INTEREST AND OUR DUTY.

The war is at an end—every one must consider it—and our State Government is we learn also regarded by the U. S. government as likewise at an end. Neither the Governor, Legislature or any State officer is recognized as having power or authority to act. It is worse than idle to theorize on the subject. We are treated as being civilly speaking, in a state of rebellion and must at once proceed to establish anew our civil State Government. The only way suggested is for the PEOPLE to to assemble in Mass Meetings in their several counties and appoint as many delegates to a State Convecton as they formally had members of the House of Commons. When their Convention meets it will at once proceed to organize the machinery of Government and promulgate the fundamental law, perhaps remodle the Legislature code and elect officers temporarily, ect. We urge the loyal citizens of the several counties at once to follow the example of this county and therby entitle themselves to a voice in the deliberations of the Convention. We are assured by the General commanding that the Military will not attempt the initiative, but that the people must if they wish to reestablish civil law in the land. So let Mass Meetings be held promptly all over the State.

Gov. Vance Captured.

Gov. Vance was captured by a squad of Kilpatricks cavalry at Statesville, twentyfive miles from this city on Saturday evening, and was brought in yesterday. He is here now where he awaits the orders of Gen. Schofield.

* * *

The remains of the lamented President Lincoln have been entombed at Springfield, Ill., his former home. The funeral took place the 4th of the present month at that place.

* * *

Napoleon proposes to form an Anglo-French Alliance for the defence of Mexico. Now that the war is over in this country he fears the united American powers. England declines the connection.

* * *

Mallory, the rebel Secretary of War, has surrendered himself to our forces at Pensacola, Florida.

* * *

General Sheridan, with his cavalry, have returned to Petersburg, Va.

* * *

Preparations are fast being made for a resumption of travel between Danville, Richmond and Washington. The trains already run to Danville from this point.

Giving Up the Rebel Cause.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette, April 22.)

With only one Confederate army in the field, and that a weak one, it is impossible that organized resistance can be prolonged by the South. When Lee is gone Grant and Sherman and Hadcock and Thomas will be able to march where they please.

FROM THE PROGRESS.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION SETTLED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following General Order from Gen. Schofield, settles the question of slavery as far as North Carolina is concerned, and we hope we shall hear no more of it. And we are glad to see, too, that these people are given to understand that they will not be encouraged in idleness by the Government authorities, but that they are expected to earn a living by toil as the white people do. Gen. Schofield also advises the former owners of these negroes to retain their services at fair remuneration, and the latter to remain at their former homes if they are wanted. In a short time we believe that this system will be found to work to the advantage of both parties, and that our people, generally, will be satisfied with it. We have known, for some time, that there was no return to the Union and no chance of peace but in the abandonment of slavery, for the people of the South, as well as those of the North, are determined that this vexed question shall never be allowed again to disturb the national councils or lead to fratricidal strife.

Those of our people who would still cling to the institution of slavery must accept the situation as they find it, and not as they would have it: and if the people of North Carolina would act wisely they will make all possible haste to ask re-admission to the Union, without slavery.

We publish the following order from Gen. Schofield.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A A. G.

* * *

Our commerce is likely to receive an impetus from the war during the next ten years; immigration will pour in and our mineral and agricultural lands will experience a new and more extensive development. But it would be certainly disastrous, if we may judge, not only by our experience, but that of other nations, to attempt a sudden contraction of the currency. The great panic which commenced in England in 1825, and which caused the failure of nearly all the leading banks there, was the result of the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation after the return to specie payments following the long suspension. The whole trade of the country was prostrated, and the specie reserve of the Bank of England reduced to a little more than a million of pounds sterling. In order to arrest the panic the circulation had to be increased again as fast as possible, and in the course of a few weeks about eight million pounds in Bank of England notes were added to the currency.

The commercial panic of 1818–19 in this country was the result, in like manner, of a return to specie payments. But the stringency was then aggravated by the revolution in South America shutting off fresh supplies of gold and silver. In our case at the present time the opposite conditions with regard to the product of the precious metals exists, which is so much in our favor. The panic resulted from the operation of the new United States Bank, established under the auspices of Clay and Calhoun, in 1816, the old United States Bank having expired in 1811. Specie during the war of 1812–14 had risen to a premium of from forty to fifty per cent over government paper, thanks to New England. So the country was financially in too sick a condition to experience the ordeal of a prompt return to specie payments without commercially breaking down under it: for those who had made contracts in the depreciated currency, very naturally found themselves unable to pay in gold. The return to a specie standard at all hazards is, therefore, clearly not an unmixed good, even when practicable, which, in our case, it will not be for at least five years to come, under the most favorable circumstances we can imagine. Meanwhile we have a debt of not far from twenty-five hundred millions to provide for. When, however, the government is in position to dispense with loans the process of gradual contraction may be begun, and in course of time the whole of the Treasury paper may be funded, and the National and State bank notes and coin answer all the purposes of circulation. The ordeal of returning to specie payments will be in any event, and whenever it may occur, a trying one, and some of the banks will doubtless succumb under it. Then it will be that the strength of the national banking system will be most severely tested.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LOCAL.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 13th, 1865.

At a meeting of citizens of Salisbury, held at the Court House, for the purpose of devising means for calling the citizens of the County together. On motion of N. H. Blackwood, Esq., William Murphy was called to the Chair and A. J. Mock appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, the Chairman requested W. H. Bailey, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting; which he did in a brief but very appropriate manner.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare a notice to be circulated throughout the county, appointing Thursday, the 18th inst., as the day on which the citizens are earnestly invited to attend at the Court House for the purpose of selecting delegates to a State Convention to re-orgnize the State Government, and to take such other action as our altered circumstances may require.

WM. MURPHY, Chm'n.
A. J. MOCK Sec.

* * *

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. D. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Paroling Officer,
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aid-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.

* * *

COL. BUTTERFIELD.

It is with gratified pride, and a pleasant feeling of security that we are enabled to announce the appointment of this old and intelligent soldier to the responsible position of Post Commandant of this place. The Colonel is an officer of accomplished manners, of undoubted ability, and cannot well fail to give entire satisfaction to our citizens in the government of the city. Let all yield a willing and implicit obedience to his every order, the requirement of which will be but reasonable and absolutely necessary.

* * *

The 91st Indiana Volunteer Infantry is detailed to do the Provost duty of this city. This old and reliable regiment will, doubtless, render the most eminent satisfaction in the performance of their duties here. The officers and men are well behaved, and deserve the favor and confidence of all well-meaning citizens.

* * *

THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

Captain D. M. Lewis of the 91st Indiana, Volunteer Infantry, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city. We are glad to know that this responsible position has been entrusted to an officer of capacity and experience.

* * *

Those of the poor and needy in our community who have so long suffered from the cravings of unsatisfied appetites are receiving supplies from the Post Commissary, Lt. Brittingham. This teaches us how good and benificent is the Government our traitorous leaders have endeavored to compel us to despise. Thank God the delusion is over. We believe our people are too intelligent to be ever duped and overawed again as they have been in the late years of the unhappy past.

* * *

Attention is particularly called to the orders of Col. Butterfield, Post Commandant of this city. It would be well for all citizens to, at once, comply with the requirements of each order. Our streets are already beginning to present a more cleanly and healthy appearance, and a decrease of sickness among both citizens and soldiers wil be the pleasant result.

* * *

Coffee has again made its appearance in this city after a sojourn North of several years.

Public Meeting.

There will be a public MASS MEETING of the Citizens of Rowan County at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 18th instant, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to reorganize the State Government, and to take such other action as our altered circumstances may require. It is earnestly hoped that every loyal citizen will attend as every one is deeply interested in the re-establishment of civil law.

A. J. MOCK, Chairman,
T. J. MERONEY,
J. S. McCUBBINS,
THOS. BARBER,
THOS. E. BROWN,
THOS. W. HAYNES,
M. L. HOLMES,
J. M. COFFIN.

Salisbury, May 13, 1865.

REUNION.

Under the above heading we find the following in the Richmond *Whig*, of April 20th:

Now that this family fued is about to end all criminations and recriminations should be forgotten. Each side should meet the other with hands and hearts open ready to forgive the faults and errors of the past, and unite once more as brethren of the same household, to carry out the high destinies of the Anglo Saxon race on this continent. There will then be more American feeling in the hearts of the people than ever. Let slavery be emancipated in a salutary way. All cause of future discord will then be removed forever. The interest of the man in the North will be the same as the one in the South. Let the Monroe doctrine be the creed of the people. "Let Americans rule America" be our motto in future.

E. P. M.

Hanover 13, 1865.

* * *

APPALLING CALAMITY—FOURTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—Northern papers of the 29th, received here yesterday evening, contain Cairo dispatches, announcing the loss of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi river. Of 2,106 souls aboard not over 200 escaped. Nearly 2,000 officers and soldiers lately released from Southern prisons perished. The accident occurred on the 21st ult. and was undoubtedly occasioned by carelessness. No particulars are given.—Raleigh Progress.

THE DAILY UN[illegible]

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., [illegible]

Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

[illegible] will be published weekly [illegible] at the following rates in [illegible]

[illegible] months ... $3 00

[illegible] FIVE DOLLARS per [illegible]

Single copies at the office 10 cts.

Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square of ten lines or less, small type, for each and every insertion.

No advertisements inserted unless paid for [illegible]

[illegible] subscriber entered on our [illegible] in advance.

[illegible] OUR NORTHERN FRIENDS SAY OF RALEIGH.

[illegible] Pepper, the correspondent of [illegible] Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, Ohio, thus writes to that paper of [illegible] and its objects of interest:—

THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

[illegible] the picturesque districts of North Carolina, may be reckoned Johnson and Wake counties. Seldom does the traveller pass through more diversified and beautiful scenery. Here are handsome summer residences, splendidly decorated, [illegible] and tasteful Churches, and school houses. A trip down here at this delightful season is refreshing. It is inspiring to look on the cultivated gardens of flowers and hills of everlasting green. The attractions of the City of Raleigh are extensive and favorably known. Situated in the center of a rich and fertile country, now wearing the [illegible] livery of summer—a cheering prospect meets the eye in all directions.

Raleigh is not an old place. The first house in it was built sixty years ago by one Lane, the proprietor of the notorious Kansas Lane. The City is regularly and tastefully out in the form of a basin, encircled by a belt of hills. The streets are wide and commodious, shaded by rows of elms and oaks. The superb residences in and around the City, with their ample yards and gardens, adorned with flowers and shrubbery, give the place an [illegible] attractive appearance. [illegible] town of the same population in the South, that affords so many evidences of wealth, intelligence, enterprise, elegance, and social refinement. The population are chiefly natives, a slight sprinkling of Northerners and very few foreigners. The wealth of Raleigh is of the genuine, slowly formed description that does not take to itself wings and fly away, just when it is wanted most. The citizens are a much hardier, sturdier, and nobler race of people than their neighbors of South Carolina. They may be less polished and showy, but they are more dignified, industrious and patriotic.

Beautiful Raleigh. It was laid out in the good old English Southern manner. Spacious Fayetteville street is lined with stores, so solid and elegant, that they would not look out of place in New York, where the stores are palaces. There is only one principal street. Raleigh is a railroad center from which there are several highly important radiations.

The Suburbs of the city abound in good and beautiful mansions, gardens and ornamental trees, where the wealthy enjoy a delightful retreat from the exciting scenes of political and mercantile warfare. The citizens are intelligent and hospitable. The ladies are noted for their great personal beauty. Their bearing to our soldiers is polite, courteous and christian. The defiance and contemptuous scorn which looked out of the eyes of the Secesh ladies of Nashville does not exist here. The residences of the wealthy are palatial.—Among these mansions worthy of special mention are the splendid palaces of Grimes, Mordecai, Boylan, Tucker, and Skinner, a Baptist parson, now travelling in Europe. These dwellings resemble the palaces of the old English aristocracy.

The religious denominations have neat and spacious churches. Baptist have the grandest edifice in the State. It is truly a gem of chaste architecture. It is a metropolitan church. The pastor himself gave fifteen thousand dollars towards its erection. The Episcopal church, as usual, is a very fine and elegant building. The rector Mr. Mason, is a man of cultivated mind and Union sentiments. This is the most fashionable church in the city. The Methodist have three religious places of worship. The minister who now represents John Wesly, is the Rev. Mr. Pell a courteous and venerable minister of the Gospel. He is the editor of a Methodist paper published here. I have been reliably informed that Mr. Pell has always been a conservative, that is a Union man. The clergy South, generally, at present are becoming more reconciled to the Government of our fathers.

There are many interesting public buildings in Raleigh. Among them are the capitol, the Asylums and the [illegible]. The Lunatic Asylum is a magnificent structure and reflects great credit upon the [illegible] of the State. The Deaf Dumb and Blind Asylum is large, tasteful and commodious. By the courtesy of Mr. Palmer I visited this institution and was highly gratified at the proficiency of the pupils. What a splendid commentary such abodes of charity are on the sublime principles of the cross. Dr. Fisher, of the Lunatic Asylum, is very accommodating in showing visitors the rooms and grounds. The capitol is a substantial structure. From its dome we [illegible] of the country. Here [illegible] bronze statue of Washington. The public buildings are conspicuous testimonials of the wealth and liberality of the people, and worthy monuments of the architects. One more spot of sacred interest is the cemetery,—a lovely city of the dead.—Many of the lots are handsomely improved with monuments, and the [illegible] shrubbery, making it emphatically a garden of graves. Here sleep the father of Andrew Johnson.

The Union element in Raleigh is very strong. The most conspicuous Unionist is the fearless Holden, the well known editor of the *Standard*.

* * * * He and his associate, Mr. Pennington, of the *Progress* have done the Union some immense service. During the four years of fearful civil war, they have spoken brave words for an undivided nationality. When the history of this war is written, it will be found that the Washington Administration had no firmer or more outspoken friends. Pennington is a burly and debonair looking fellow, bold and independent, the tried and trusted champion of the North Carolina Unionists.

WRITTEN FOR THE RALEIGH PROGRESS.

LINCOLN.

Oh, God of Heaven! it is over at last,
And a Nation's heart is [illegible] to-day,
Millions of noble hearts are bow'd with pain
Which but yesterday beat wild with joy
As the [illegible]
Half a million stalwart men with slow step
And trailing arms make more deeply solemn
The funeral pageant as it moves along;
The halls of Columbia are drap'd in black,
The sad symbol of death; the mournful peal
Of the deep-toned bells heard upon the air,
Are echo'd back like moans of dark anguish
From a lost world; a once happy household
Sends forth wails of weary grief, and amid it
The wreck of an ill-wrought ruin lies the
Dead hopes of broken hearts forevermore!

Ah, yes, alas! it is indeed too true
That he sleeps silently—[illegible] from life;
That no more his wisdom shall direct our
Fal'tring steps—that no more his kindly voice
Shall grow sweetly pleasant with cheering
words
To the tired, sick soldier—that no more we
Shall proudly see his careful hand in the
Triumph of our grand armies—that no more
We shall hear him in our Council Chambers—
That no more his firm, unfalt'ring Will shall
Impel America's sons to val'rous deeds.
He sleeps well—free from pain—the great
heart still,
And grief bow'd Columbia weeps.

Fatal sped
The deadly ball guided by the steady,
Unerring hand of the hireling murderer—
The willing tool of accursed, bad men.
Right well the foul assassin's work was done;
The dark deed will startle the watching world
From its deep lethargy; but the bold mark
Of Heaven-punished Cain will be 'pon his brow,
And a just retribution will follow
All who've counsel'd and given plan to this
Wretched Conspiracy.

"Thy Will be done!"
With white trembling lips we breath the holy
Oft-repeated prayer and with rebellious
Thoughts which unbidden start. Thou hast
chasten'd
Deeply a [illegible] people's heart in
This hour of gloom and death; and taught us
how
Fleeting and uncertain are our hopes, and
How sure will come the end. Yet such sad
scenes,
Such National ills cannot come, and we,
Viewing them, marvel not, nor murmur at
The dark Fate which so coldly kills our joy.
But, again we pray, with folded hands and
Pale quiv'ring lips—"OH, GOD, THY WILL BE
DONE!"

LINCOLN! name we love—America's Savior!
Thy work was almost finished, for thro' the
Rift of parting clouds the sunlight of Peace
Is dimly seen, and soon its long concealed
Rays will illumine a fair, happy land.
But thou art gone all too soon to behold
The grandeur of thy name—the rich glory
Thy noble works will reflect upon thee.
Liberator! thy pure patriotism,
Thy devotion to truth and principle
Are well remembered, and History shall
Emblazon its fairest page with thy name—
A name illustrious, and wreathed in a bright
Garland of Honor which thro' Time shall bloom.

WM. WALLACE DURAND,
Lt. 133d O. V. I.

Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1865.

JEFF DAVIS' VALEDICTORY PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 1.

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America, no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President, and the [illegible]

[illegible] Under the circumstances [illegible]

[illegible] I have often thought of [illegible] General [illegible] who has lately been fighting mostly for [illegible] years [illegible] the Confederate [illegible] I think I will take [illegible] in my [illegible] General Lee thinks that we have [illegible] before us, and that we have seen the end of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than [illegible]. If the United States persists in refusing to recognize the Confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the [illegible]. Office-seekers are respectfully requested to cease their importunings.

Fellow-citizens, farewell. J. DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America.
Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

A REBEL GIRL ON UNION.

The following letter was captured among the effects of Hood's army, so the story goes. There is a good deal of music in it.

NASHVILLE, January [illegible], 1865.

DEAR BROTHER TOM:—I wrote to you some six months ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a line has reached me since your letter last June. I [illegible] matters and things are getting [illegible] day. You will be astonished [illegible] your friends of the female denomination are dropping off every day. Yes, [illegible] as willing victims into the arms of the invaders. Just think of it! [illegible] querable, who used to parade the [illegible] regard breastpin, and who used [illegible] with [illegible] who used to sleep with the "Bonnie Blue Flag" under her pillow, who looked daggers and pistols at the invaders, who [illegible] her schoolmates, N—— and C——, because they received and treated Federal officers with due politeness, she, too, is gone—[illegible] to a Federal officer with two bars [illegible] historical one, who carried the [illegible] in her belt, who was going to imitate Charlotte Corday, and assassinate somebody [illegible] country's sake, she, too, has gone the way of all flesh, and married an officer with that detestable eagle on his shoulder. And now, pull out your handkerchief, and prepare for the worst, my poor brother Tom. Your old sweetheart, Anna, the one to whom you dedicated your sweetest verses, and whose melodious voice so often mingled with yours in days of yore, who defied both Generals and the whole [illegible] Army Corps, who was sent first South, then North, but upon whose rebellious [illegible] no climatorial change could have the least influence, she, too, has hauled down the stars and bars, and is about to surrender at discretion. I should not have believed this, but to convince myself I passed her house the other night with a gentleman who protects us during your absence, on purpose to find out the state of her political sentiments from her musical programme.

Take it like a man, Tom! for I tell you that I heard very distinctly the words of "Rally Round the Flag," and "The Union [illegible]" sung in her best style, with a glorious tenor voice mingling with it.

Poor brother Tom! You know I considered her always the Gibraltar of the South, and now, when she surrenders, I [illegible] that the Confederacy has gone up. You had better come home immediately and look to your interests in that quarter, as, perhaps, it may not be too late yet to produce a favorable change in your [illegible]. [illegible] Dixie if they do not return soon, they will not find a single girl or widow below [illegible] in these parts, as the watchword [illegible] be "Save who can." [illegible] who you can. My principles [illegible] and I am as true to the South as ever. We have a captain boarding with us, merely by way of protection, who appears to be rather a clever fellow for a Federal. He takes sly glances at me at the table sometimes, but, of course, I do not return it. You know me too well for that. Let me hear from you soon, and believe me, ever,

Your loving sister, MARIE.

P. S. I. Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional ride for my health with the Captain? He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that.

P. S. II. That impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hand as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom, as I don't like to live this way much longer.

P. S. III. If ever I should marry a Yankee (but you know my principles too well for that), I would do it merely as the humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor oppressed country. Little peace should he find by day or by night; [illegible] in his couch; his dreams should be of [illegible], and my dry goods bill as long as the Internal Revenue law.

P. S. IV. Come home, brother Tom, and take the amnesty oath for two months, or thereabouts. I want to see you married.—

[illegible] Accoutrements and [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] to the Provost Marshal at this Post without delay.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.
M. E. GRISWOLD,
Lt. & Post Adj't.

HEAD-QUARTERS POST,
SALISBURY, N. C., May 2, 1865.
General Orders,
No. 2.

FOR the purpose of maintaining good order in the town and preventing disease, it is ordered:

I. All places of business will be closed at [illegible] o'clock p. m. Citizens and paroled rebel soldiers are prohibited from congregating on the streets; such persons will not be disturbed so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner.

II. The streets and alleys will be thoroughly policed immediately, and all citizens are also required to have their private grounds thoroughly policed.

All filth of any description will be immediately removed to some place designated by the Provost Marshal, and will hereafter not be allowed to accumulate. This paragraph will be strictly observed by all citizens, as the health of both citizens and soldiers depends upon its rigid enforcement.

III. All citizens having arms, accoutrements, ammunition or stores of any kind belonging to the Rebel Government are required to report the same immediately to the Provost Marshal. Non-compliance with this order will subject the [illegible] to punishment.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
[illegible]
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.
General Orders,
No. [illegible]

The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities between the [illegible] State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war [illegible] Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors [illegible] treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace or violate the laws will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers [illegible]

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes and to resume their industrial pursuits. [illegible] Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for [illegible] the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina are at peace.

By command of
M'J GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS POST,
SALISBURY, May 2, 1865.
General Orders,
No. 1.

I. In obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, Commanding 2nd Div. 23d A. C., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post [illegible].

II. All well disposed citizens are called upon to assist in maintaining good order throughout the limits of the city. Any irregularities which [illegible] committed by citizens or soldiers of either party will be promptly corrected.

By command of
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.
M. E. GRISWOLD, Lt. & Post Adj't.

FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH-bred [illegible] BAY, and a [illegible]

JOHN A. BOST.

[illegible] of the President, are excepted, and also from the date of this order, the following articles, contraband of war: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraphic lines.

[illegible] All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no molestation or hindrance in any manner offered or interfered with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority, pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Napoleon's Alleged Plan for an Anti-American Alliance with England.

LONDON HERALD, April [illegible]

I must also note, as a sign of the times, a rumor that the French government has made overtures to our Cabinet for a joint action in the event of the attitude of the Yankees respecting Canada or Mexico rendering all energetic course advisable. A second iron clad squadron is to be formed in the channel within the next two months, and that [illegible] diplomatic remonstrances [illegible] could be supported [illegible] as would insure their being attended to.

(From the Liverpool Times, April 20.)

We have no faith in the statement of a treaty between England and France to come into play in the event of Americans attacking either Mexico or Canada.

It is positively ascertained, and the evidence is in possession of the government, that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Vice President and the of the several departments of the government, and Lieutenant General Grant, was well understood in Richmond among the leading traitors there, and that the infernal work was planned in all its details in Canada. Men who have heretofore been prominently connected with the Government of the United States are known to have been active in the murderous work. It is also in evidence how much money was paid to the assassins, and who paid it.

A Mobile despatch states that a rebel officer had arrived at General Canby's headquarters, authorized by Gen. Dick Taylor to arrange terms for the surrender of his forces. [illegible] for had entered into an agreement for an armistice with General Dana on the same terms as those agreed to by Sherman and Johnston.

We see it announced that military posts, with detachments of infantry and cavalry, are being established in Prince George, Charles and St. Marys counties, Maryland, for the purpose of breaking up alleged treasonable practices of some of the inhabitants and protecting loyal men.

A Tough Story.—They tell a story about a man out West who had a hair lip, upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the place admirably. This was well enough until, in compliance with the pervading fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 15, 1865.

W. W. DURAND, } EDITORS.
J. J. STEWART, }

SALUTATORY.

It is with great diffidence that we assume the responsible position of editors of a public journal, at this particular juncture in the history of our Country. We would that wiser and more experienced heads had undertaken what it shall be our honest endeavor to effect. Our desire to see peace, harmony, and kind feelings restored between all classes and factions of men, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, is the paramount object we have in view in giving our consent to become public journalists: and while we pledge ourselves in the most unequivocal manner to exercise what ability we may be possessed of in the advancement of the interest of the people of North Carolina, we hope that the people will lend us a helping hand and unite with us in our purpose to sustain the cause of the Union and yield obedience to the laws of the United States. These duties are obligatory upon us as citizens, and as reclaimed subjects of the Federal Government.

The war is over; the Union is restored; the proud banner of victory and union floats to the breeze, and we conjure all our fellow-countrymen to gather under its folds and unite all their energies to restore harmony and submission to the laws of the Union of our fathers, which God, in his wisdom, has refused to see disrupted by fratricidal strife.

We are no longer divided and torn by the sanguinary encounters of belligerent armies and the hear-trending scenes of bloody, civil war; but the happy day of peace is dawning upon our re-united country, and soon that wonted peace will bring us such prosperity as shall make us rejoice that we are American citizens.

We shall support the Constitution and Laws of the United States with an unfaltering zeal, and we call upon our friends and fellow-citizens to give us their undivided support.

However much many of the people of North Carolina may have desired the success of the rebellion, it has most shamefully and disgracefully failed; and it is now their solemn duty to reconcile themselves to the fact, that the Southern Confederacy is no more, and that it is their duty and privilege to give in their allegiance to, and sustain the Constitution and laws of, the Federal union, and labor in every way to bring about reconciliation between all classes of the people of our common country. Any other course is not only madness and folly, but extremely suicidal and criminal, and will merit and receive the profound reprobation of all good, law-abiding citizens.

Ere long the State Government will be re-organized, and the State restored to its proper status in the union of an undivided and indivisible nationality. In the meantime let the people pursue their peaceful pursuits of industry, yield obedience to the powers that be, and cultivate the arts of peace.

J. J. STEWART.
W. W. DURAND.

* * *

It will be seen by reference to an order from the President of the United States, printed in another column that restrictions upon trade have been removed in all parts of the insurrectionary districts now held and occupied by the Federal troops. The restriction provides that all arms and munitions of war shall not be sold, which provision still remains in force, otherwise all restrictions are revoked. This is most agreeable news to us, and the announcement will be hailed among our people with feelings of joy. We have been so long debarred from all trading privileges—in fact there was nothing in this country to be bought or sold—that we hail this act as an omen of agreeable import, and plainly indicates to all that soon again the channels of commerce, so long closed, will be opened, and abundance will flow in our midst. We have been deprived of every comfort nesessary to a happy existence in this country; we have been almost without subsistence stores—wearing apparel and other things that go to make up a comfortable living; but now there is every prospect of speedy and happy change. Our stores will soon be filled with goods, and every one can purchase what they want and need without consuming a large fortune in the transaction. Verily, we are progressing finely toward peace, comfort and plenty.

The accounts of the epidemic which has prevailed to some extent at Wilmington are much exaggerated. There is no fear that it will reach this point.

The sixth Army corps, under command of Major General Wright have arrived at Danville, Va., and will remain there for two or three months. This effectually explodes the rumor that a portion of the 23d A. C. will occupy that point.

RECONSTRUCTION.

As the people of all the insurrectionary districts of the South are unacquainted with the policy of the Government toward them, and this being particularly the case as regards this section, we deem it not only wise, but imperatively necessary, to write an occasional article on this subject. At the present time when we, here in North Carolina, are so anxious to obey the laws of the United States, and to live under the excellent provisions of the Constitution of the Old Government, information throwing light upon the minds of those who do not understand will be most opportunely and thankfully received. It is a fact which we cannot disquise, if we would, that the better the subject in hand is understood, the better will be our condition ultimately, in every respect. A thorough appreciation of the subject is absolutely necessary, hence the sooner we understand that there must be a reconstruction of the Government upon the old, long-maintained principles of universal freedom to all mankind, the sooner will our situation become a happier and more prosperous one. It is useless now longer to talk about the institution of slavery, except to deprecate the painful fact that it ever existed at all upon the American Continent. For more than two years it has been most apparent to every sensible man in the land that with the end of the war terminated African slavery in this country. Hence it follows, now that the war is over, and as a natural and inevitable result of the civil strife, slavery is no more, and a reconstruction of the States must take place—that all reference to the "domestic institution" in the Constitution of the Old Government will be blotted out forever, except, perhaps, to say that it shal never again exist upon any Territory properly belonging to the Federal Government Themention of these facts may not perhaps belong to the subject in hand, but they ar so intimately connected with it that the reference we have made to them will not be deemed out of place. The Proclamation of President Lincoln, promulgated in 1863, was issued under a "military necessary" as it was claimed, and when a reconstruction takes place, it will be required of the States to change their Constitutions, and to fully comply with the conditions set forth in that proclamation. They are very plain and easily understood. The Proclamation of the President of the United States was issued in time of civil war, when the laws governing the Southern States in rebellion could not be enforced. The people of those same States repudiated all right to be ruled by those same laws, thus alienating themselves from the Old Government, and legally forfeiting every privilege to which they were before entitled. The rules and customs regulating and governing every civilized nation on earth establishes this fact too well to admit of a moment's controversy. When a rebellion succeeds it becomes in the eyes of the world a Revolution, and attains the dignity of nation; but when it fails it is at once denounced as a conspiracy and rebellion, and every man engaged in it can only denominated a trator who has attempted the overthrow of his own Government. Unpleasant and plain as this undisguised truth may sound to our people, we cannot help it; every man must see that it is true, hence it is folly to argue the point at all. The facts are stubborn, and cannot, no matter how much we may desire to evade them, do longer. The rebellion is ended, and most ignominiously too. The very men whom the people of these deluded States have held up in the hollow of their hands as examples of purity and honesty, are to-day refugees from an avenging Government; and, worse than that, *thieves!* Davis has fled the country, and with him carried thirty-two millions of gold and silver, which no more belongs to him than it does to the Pope of Rome. He was esteemed a paragon of virtue, the essence of patriotism by many of our people not many months ago; but, oh! how have the mighty fallen! He has often told the world that he would die in the "last ditch" to gain the independence of this miserable Confederacy, if it was necessary; and, yet, he has fled—crossed that same "ditch" long ago. If he has ever raised his own arm in defence of his petted principles, we are not aware of it, nor is the world.

Thus it will plainly be seen that Davis is a double traitor—first to the Government of the United States, and, secondly, to the South itself, whose rights he so vauntingly swore to protect and defend so long as he had a breath of life in his body. We are not surprised that his own soldiers, who were not long since the most earnest in his support, now denounce and execrate him. They see as plainly as the balance of the world that he has proven recreant to every trust imposed in him. Like Benedict Arnold, he roams about from place to place, and has nought in his soul but the deepest remorse for the villainous part he has enacted in this war—the harrowings and twinges of a guilty conscience that makes more than a coward.

It seems to be the settled policy of the Government to punish treason, which course is defined by the Constitution of the United States and the penalty affixed; but while they will, probably, do this, there is no evidence that more than a few of the ringleaders will meet the reward which their guilt merits. But as this is a point on which we are not fully advised, we cannot here tell who the Government intends to punish; still, we rejoice that the masses will be pardoned, and invited to return to their old allegiance, and can give their authorized assurance that they will in no case be molested so long as they do what is right in the premises—be truly good citizens and obey the laws of the United States.

True, we have not said much about reconstruction, but we maintain that what we have said legitimately belongs to that subject, and we have not materially digressed. As the Government will probably dispose of the leaders of this gigantic Rebellion before a reconstruction takes place, we think we can very properly do the same thing on paper. In another article we shall most probably confine ourselves more closely to the subject matter in hand.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AGAIN.

It will be seen from Major General Schofield's order published elsewhere in this paper, that the negroes are now no longer slaves in this country, and that all persons heretofore recognized as slaves are free forever. This is properly in accordance with the Proclamation of President Lincoln, promulgated in 1863. Thus it will be seen that every foot of territory in the United States is free, and that the slaves can go where they please. General Schofield's advice to the master and servant is most opportune and wholesome, and should be well observed by all parties concerned. It is much better for the negro to remain with his former master, and receive a fair compensation for his services than to quit the country, and never think of finding a worse home, and more disagreeable condition, elsewhere. The order is very explicit on this subject, and we call special attention to it.

General Joseph A. Cooper, commanding the United States forces in and around the city has arrived, together with his staff, including the galant Major Cilley, his accomplished Adjutant-General. His Brigadier commanders, Colonels Moore, Mehringer and Strickland are competent officers, and during the reign of these able and efficient military gentlemen, we shall expect a season of pleasantness. Let the people of our town, and the surrounding country lend a willing support to these officials, and we shall soon behold bountiful peace and plenty. To one and all, we say, come up to the work, be good citizens, forget the blighted past, and with the assistance of such leaders as are named above the most perfect order will soon be brought out of chaos.

* * *

OUR INTEREST AND OUR DUTY.

The war is at an end—every one must concider it—and our State Government is, we learn also regarded by the U. S. government as likewise at an end. Neither the Governor, Legislature or any State officer is recognized as having power or authority to act. It is worse than idle to theorize on the subject. We are treated as being civilly speaking, in a state of rebellion and must at once proceed to establish anew our civil State Government. The only way suggested is for the PEOPLE to to assemble in Mass Meetings in their several counties and appoint as many delegates to a State Converton as they formally had members of the House of Commons. When their Convention meets it will at once proceed to organize the machinery of Goverment and promulgate the fundamental law, perhaps remodle the Legislature code and elect officers temporarily, ect. We urge the loyal citizens of the several counties at once to follow the example of this county and therby entitle themselves to a voice in the deliberations of the Convention. We are assured by the General commanding that the Military will not attempt the initiative, but that the people must if they wish to reestablish civil law in the land. So let Mass Meetings be held promptly all over the State.

* * *

Gov. Vance Captured.

GOV. Vance was captured by a squad of Kilpatricks cavalry at Statesville, twentyfive miles from this city on Saturday evening, and was brought in yesterday. He is here now where he awaits the orders of Gen. Schofield.

The remains of the lamented President Lincoln have been entombed at Springfield, Ill., his former home. The funeral took place the 4th of the present month at that place.

Napoleon proposes to form an Anglo-French Alliance for the defence of Mexico. Now that the war is over in this country he fears the united American powers. England declines the connection.

Mallory, the rebel Secretary of War, has surrendered himself to our forces at Pensacola, Florida.

General Sheridan, with his cavalry, have returned to Petersburg, Va.

Preparations are fast being made for a resumption of travel between Danville, Richmond and Washington. The trains already run to Danville from this point.

Giving Up the Rebel Cause.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette, April 22.)

With only one Confederate army in the field, and that a weak one, it is impossible that organized resistance can be prolonged by the South. When Lee is gone Grant and Sherman and Hadcock and Thomas will be able to march where they please.

FROM THE PROGRESS.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION SETTLED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following General Order from Gen. Schofield, settles the question of slavery as far as North Carolina is concerned, and we hope we shall hear no more of it. And we are glad to see, too, that these people are given to understand that they will not be encouraged in idleness by the Government authorities, but that they are expected to earn a living by toil as the white people do. Gen. Schofield also advises the former owners of these negroes to retain their services at fair remuneration, and the latter to remain at their former homes if they are wanted. In a short time we believe that this system will be found to work to the advantage of both parties, and that our people, generally, will be satisfied with it. We have known, for some time, that there was no return to the Union and no chance of peace but in the abandonment of slavery, for the people of the South, as well as those of the North, are determined that this vexed question shall never be allowed again to disturb the national councils or lead to fratricidal strife.

Those of our people who would still cling to the institution of slavery must accept the situation as they find it, and not as they would have it: and if the people of North Carolina would act wisely they will make all possible haste to ask re-admission to the Union, without slavery.

We publish the following order from Gen. Schofield.

HEAQURTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 32. }

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

Our commerce is likely to receive an impetus from the war during the next ten years; immigration will pour in and our mineral and agricultural lands will experience a new and more extensive development. But it would be certainly disastrous, if we may judge, not only by our experience, but that of other nations, to attempt a sudden contraction of the currency. The great panic which commenced in England in 1825, and which caused the failure of nearly all the leading banks there, was the result of the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation after the return to specie payments following the long suspension. The whole trade of the country was prostrated, and the specie reserve of the Bank of England reduced to a little more than a million of pounds sterling. In order to arrest the panic the circulation had to be increased again as fast as possible, and in the course of a few weeks about eight million pounds in Bank of England notes were added to the currency.

The commercial panic of 1818–19 in this country was the result, in like manner, of a return to specie payments. But the stringency was then aggravated by the revolution in South America shutting off fresh supplies of gold and silver. In our case at the present time the opposite conditions with regard to the product of the precious metals exists, which is so much in our favor. This panic resulted from the operation of the new United States Bank, established under the auspices of Clay and Calhoun, in 1816, the old United States Bank having expired in 1811. Specie during the war of 1812–14 had risen to a premium of from forty to fifty per cent over government paper, thanks to New England. So the country was financially in too sick a condition to experience the ordeal of a prompt return to specie payments without commercially breaking down under it: for those who had made contracts in the depreciated currency, very naturally found themselves unable to pay in gold. The return to a specie standard at all hazards is, therefore, clearly not an unmixed good, even when practicable, which, in our case, it will not be for at least five years to come, under the most favorable circumstances we can imagine. Meanwhile we have a debt of not far from twenty-five hundred millions to provide for. When, however, the government is in position to dispense with loans the process of gradual contraction may be begun, and in course of time the whole of the Treasury paper may be funded, and the National and State bank notes and coin answer all the purposes of circulation. The ordeal of returning to specie payments will be in any event, and whenever it may occur, a trying one, and some of the banks will doubtless succumb under it. Then it will be that the strength of the national banking system will be most severely tested.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LOCAL.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 13th, 1865.

At a meeting of citizens of Salisbury, held at the Court House, for the purpose of devising means for calling the citizens of the County together. On motion of N. H. Blackwood, Esq., William Murphy was called to the Chair and A. J. Mock appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, the Chaiman requested W. H Bailey, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting; which he did in a brief but very appropriate manner.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare a notice to be circulated throughout the county, appointing Thursday, the 18th inst., as the day on which the citizens are earnestly invited to attend at the Court House for the purpose of selecting delegates to a State Convention to re-orgnize the State Government, and to take such other action as our altered circumstances may require.

WM. MURPHY, Chm'n.

A. J. MOCK Sec.

* * *

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.

Capt. D. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Paroling Officer,
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp,
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.

COL. BUTTERFIELD.

It is with gratified pride, and a pleasant feeling of security that we are enabled to announce the appointment of this old and intelligent soldier to the responsible position of Post Commandant of this place. The Colonel is an officer of accomplished manners, of undoubted ability, and cannot well fail to give entire satisfaction to our citizens in the government of the city. Let all yield a willing and implicit obedience to his every order, the requirement of which will be but reasonable and absolutely necessary.

* * *

The 91st Indiana Volunteer Infantry is detailed to do the Provost duty of this city. This old and reliable regiment will, doubtless, render the most eminent satisfaction in the performance of their duties here. The officers and men are well behaved, and deserve the favor and confidence of all well-meaning citizens.

* * *

THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

Captain D. M. Lewis of the 91st Indiana, Volunteer Infantry, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city. We are glad to know that this responsible position has been entrusted to an officer of capacity and experience.

Those of the poor and needy in our community who have so long suffered from the cravings of unsatisfied appetites are receiving supplies from the Post Commissary, Lt. Brittingham. This teaches us how good and benificent is the Government our traitorous leaders have endeavored to compel us to despise. Thank God the delusion is over. We believe our people are too intelligent to be ever duped and overawed again as they have been in the late years of the unhappy past.

Attention is particularly called to the orders of Col. Butterfield Post Commandant of this city. It would be well for all citizens to, at once, comply with the requirements of each order. Our streets are already beginning to present a more cleanly and healthy appearance, and a decrease of sickness among both citizens and soldiers will be the pleasant result.

Coffee has again made its appearance in this city after a sojourn North of several years.

Public Meeting.

There will be a public MASS MEETING of the Citizens of Rowan County at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 18th instant, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to reorganize the State Government, and to take such other action as our altered circumstances may require. It is earnestly hoped that every loyal citizen will attend as every one is deeply interested in the re-establishment of civil law.

A. J. MOCK, Chairman,
T. J. MERONEY,
J. S. McCUBBINS,
THOS. BARBER,
THOS. E. BROWN,
THOS. W. HAYNES,
M. L. HOLMES,
J. M. COFFIN.

Salisbury, May 13, 1865.

REUNION.

Under the above heading we find the following in the Richmond *Whig*, of April 20th:

Now that this family fued is about to end all criminations and recriminations should be forgotten. Each side should meet the other with hands and hearts open ready to forgive the faults and errors of the past, and unite once more as brethren of the same household, to carry out the high destinies of the Anglo Saxon race on this continent. There will then be more American feeling in the hearts of the people than ever. Let slavery be emancipated in a salutary way. All cause of future discord will then be removed forever. The interest of the man in the North will be the same as the one in the South. Let the Monroe doctrine be the creed of the people. "Let Americans rule America" be our motto in future.

E. P. M.

Hanover 13, 1865.

ABPALLING CALAMITY—FOURTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—Northern papers of the 29th, received here yesterday evening, contain Cairo dispatches, announcing the loss of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi river. Of 2,106 souls aboard not over 200 escaped. Nearly 2,000 officers and soldiers lately released from Southern prisons perished. The accident occurred on the 21st ult. and was undoubtedly caused by carelessness. No particulars are given.—Raleigh Progress.